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plete record of the Constitutional Convention. This record is the only continuous chronicle of the proceedings of the Convention, and was kept by Madison himself in a kind of shorthand. The notes to this book [edition] include a comparison of Madison's journal with the records kept, respectively, by Robert Yates, Rufus King, and William Pierce."

It should be unnecessary here to review Madison's Journal. Whoever would know the genesis of American constitutional law must read it. Many of the questions that today perplex the nation are here foreshadowed in an almost uncanny way.

The present edition is well constructed. The insertion of the fragmentary comments of Yates, King, and Pierce as footnotes throws interesting sidelights on the main text and obviates burdensome appendices. The type is clear, but the words in many of the lines are unduly crowded, — a fault common in recent books. There is an adequate index. The edition is undoubtedly the most accurate and readable yet published.

H. S.

THE GROUNDS AND RUDIMENTS OF LAW. By William T. Hughes. Chicago: Usona Book Co. 1908. pp. xix, 356.

DATUM POSTS OF JURISPRUDENCE. By William T. Hughes. Chicago: Usona Book Co. 1907. pp. xiv, 250.

These two books may be considered together, for the motto of both, *Melius petere fontes quam sectari rivulos* (it is better to seek the fountains than to wander down the rivulets), sets forth their joint purpose. The author, to use his own figure, has sought to write a geography of the law. The "Grounds and Rudiments" describe the unknown land, the "Datum Posts" represent the illustrative maps. The fundamental principles of the law represent the continents, the maxims represent the countries, the great cases are the provinces, and the lesser cases the cities, towns and hamlets, according to their magnitude. The scheme of the "Grounds and Rudiments" is indicated by some of its chapter headings: Fundamental Principles, Conserving Principles of Procedure, Code Procedure, Practice Acts, Collateral Attack. To support his necessarily brief and general statements the author refers to the "Datum Posts," which consists of the cases which he has selected as leading, arranged in alphabetical order, tersely stated and surrounded by groups of lesser cases depending upon them. The two books taken together might be described as a mercator's projection of the law upon a small scale.

Certainly this method of treating the law is novel. To one who wishes to correlate the different branches of the law into a unit it will be of great assistance, whether he agrees with the author or not. But how far it will help to solve the immediate problems of every day is more open to doubt. A map of the world increases one's general knowledge, but it is a poor guide from Boston to New York. In those circumstances an ordnance map of the immediate region (represented here by the more usual text book) is more to the purpose. Yet the author deserves the thanks of brother lawyers for striving to chart, even in general fashion, a land which each year becomes more thickly covered with a forest of conflicting decisions.

E. H. A., jr.

PACIFIC BLOCKADE. By Albert E. Hogan. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1908. pp. 183.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIANCES. By André Tardieu. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. pp. x, 314.

STREET RAILWAY REPORTS ANNOTATED. Volume V. Albany: Matthew Bender and Company. 1908. pp. xlvii, 964. 8vo.

IDEALS OF THE REPUBLIC. By James Schouler. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1908. pp. xi, 304.

- HISTORY OF THE ROMAN-DUTCH LAW. By J. W. Wessels. Grahamstown Cape Colony: African Book Company, Limited. 1908. pp. xv, 791. 8vo.
- PROBLEMS OF CITY GOVERNMENT. By L. S. Rowe. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1908. pp. 358.
- THE VICTORIAN CHANCELLORS. By J. D. Attay. Volume II. London: Smith, Elder, and Company; Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1908. pp. x, 476.
- AMERICAN LAW. By James DeWitt Andrews. Second edition. In two volumes. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1908. pp. xxii, 2026.